

SUPPLEMENT.

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

PROVINCIAL SHARE MARKETS.

THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.

Mr. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, Mining and Assaying Officer, Liskeard, Cornwall, writes (May 9) as follows:—The mining market has been a shade firmer throughout the week on the steady appearance of tin, but prices have not shown any improvement:—Blue Hills, 7s. to 8s.; Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Devon Consols, 33s. to 34s.; Dolcoath, 40 to 40½; Drakeville, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; East Pool, 4½ to 4½; Killfret, 7s. to 8s.; Levant, 4½ to 4½; Polberro, 15s. to 16s.; South Crofty, 10s. to 11s.; South Frances, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; Tincroft, 5½ to 5½; West Frances, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; West Kitty, 5½ to 6; Wheal Basset, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½.

Messrs. ABBOTT AND WICKETT, Stock and Share Brokers and Mining Share Dealers, Redruth, write under date of Thursday, May 9:—The Cornish share market after a quiet week, closes with a firmer tendency. Dolcoaths have attracted a good deal of attention, and close firm at an advance, whilst there has been a fair demand for Carn Brea, Blue Hills, Tincroft, West Frances, and Wheal Grenville. Quotations herewith:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 3½; Carn Brea, 1½ to 1½; Dolcoath, 41 to 42; East Pool, 4½ to 5½; Killfret, 6s. to 8s.; Polberro, 15 to 15½; South Crofty, 10 to 10½; South Frances, 11 to 11½; Tincroft, 6 to 6½; West Frances, 8 to 8½; West Kitty, 5½ to 6; Wheal Agar, 10 to 10½; Wheal Basset, 10 to 11; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 5½ to 6. Tin, 66.

MANCHESTER.

Messrs. JOSEPH B. and W. P. BAINES, Stock and Share Brokers, Queen's Chambers, 7, Market-street, write May 9 (noon):—A wave of improvement has occurred during the past week, and this "wave" has occurred in sections of the market, which for some time past have been very much neglected. Indeed, there are very few sections in which anything but advances (in majority) are to be noted. Mines have experienced a check, and realisation seems to be the order of the day. That, however, is somewhat outside our sphere of review, and we content ourselves with recording the changes on the week in the several departments upon which we report week by week. They are as follows:—Consols 1 higher. New South Wales and Victoria Inscribed ½ to 2 up. Corporation stocks. Higher: Birmingham Three and a-Half per Cent., ½—Lower: Bristol

Three and a Half per Cent. 1, Stockport Three and a-Half per Cent. ½ to 1½. Foreigners: Higher: Argentine Six per Cent. 1½ to 2, ditto Five per Cent. ½ to ½. Brazilians 1, Egyptian Unified ½. Italian Rentes ½, Mexican 2½, Russian Four per Cent. 1, Spanish Four per Cent. 2½. Lower: Turks ½, ditto D ½. Banks: Higher: Bank of Liverpool ½, Imperial Ottoman ½, District Bank ½. Manchester and County ½ to ½, W. D. and Manchester and Salford 3-16. Lower: Adelphi ½, Parr's Banking ½.

BREWERY: Higher: Guinness 4, Hardy's 4. Lower: Chesters. INSURANCE: Higher: Commercial Union ½ to ½, Liverpool, London, and Globe 1½, National Boiler ½ to ½, Royal ½, Sea ½, Thames and Mersey 1-16. Lower: London and Lancashire ½. Manchester Fire 5-16.

TELEGRAPHS: Higher: Western and Brazilian Preference ½. Lower: Anglo-American deferred ½.

MINES: Higher: Consolidated Gold Fields 1-16, Mason and Barry ½, Tintos 9-16, Tharsis ½. Lower: Darien A ½, Oregum issues 1-16 to ½.

COAL, IRON, &c. Higher: Barlow and Jones ½, Bolekow, Vaughans ½ to ½, Dorman, Long ½, Ebbw Vale ½, Sheepbridge A ½.

MISCELLANEOUS: Higher: Henry's ½, Howard and Ballough ½, Pacific Steam ½, West India and Pacific ½, Gas Light "A" 1 to 3. Lower: Fowler Brothers ½, Hudson's Bay ½, Star Paper ½, Ship Canal Preference 1-16.

LATER (4 P.M.).—Home rails have continued in good demand, more especially North-Eastern, which are up 1½ on the day. Canadians rather easier, as were Americans during the forenoon, but a recovery set in later, and at the close most stocks showed small gains. Coal and iron shares in demand.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stockbroker and Ironbroker (May 9) writes:—During the past week the markets have been active. The weather has been favourable, trade reports encouraging, and prices of metals rising, so purchasers are getting more confidence. The fortnightly settlement is now in progress, and transactions entered into are for new account, May 24.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies prices are steady. The principal alteration is an advance of £2 10s. on Shotts Iron at 17½ to 20; African coal at 8s. 3d.; Niddrie, 42s.; and Steel Company of Scotland 44s. 6d.

In shares of copper concerns a large amount of business has been done, and prices have improved owing to a rise in the

value of the metal and remoured agreement as to restriction of output. Tinto fell to 14½ on strike rumours, but have steadily improved to 16½. Tharsis have been sold from 93s. 6d. to 93s. 9d., Arizona from 20s. 3d. to 20s. 9d., Killfret Tin shares are at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines a considerable business has been done. At the Settlement rates of continuation were in some cases very stiff, so it is possible some caution must be shown in buying now. Consolidated Gold Fields Ordinary have improved to 10½ on the interim dividend of 50 per cent. payable May 31. Chartered declined from 94s. 3d. to 86s. 6d. on the dearer rate of continuation, and sales for the Continent are about 89s. Montana have attracted more attention on last month's profits of \$17,100. Broken Hill have improved from 39s. 6d. to 44s. Indian shares are generally lower though reports from the mines show increased outputs. An interim dividend of 2s. is announced on West Australian Exploring and Finance shares. Ottos Kopje have advanced on the debenture capital being fully subscribed. Abbott's W.A. are at 20s.; Afrikander, 57s. 6d.; African Recovery, 33s. 6d.; African Land, 6s. 3d.; Barrett's, 14s.; Balkis Eersteling, 5s. 3d.; Big Golden Quarry, 2s. 6d.; Bechuanaaland, 52s. 6d.; Buffelsdoorn, 5½; Buffels Land, 7s. 3d.; Big Blow, 16s. 3d.; Charters Towers, 4s. 6d.; Caledonian W.A. 4s.; Croesus, 55s.; Doornkop, 15s. 6d.; Day Dawn Block, 12s. 6d.; East Sheba Reef, 3s. 3d.; East Rand, 5½; Emma, 1s. 9d.; Guy Fawkes, 11s.; Graskop, 8s.; Gwelo, 5s. 6d.; George and May, 43s. 9d.; Idaho, 5s. 6d.; Hauraki, 10s. 6d.; Johannesburg Investment, 90s.; Jumpers, 5½; Klerksdorp, 31s. 6d.; Londonderry, 12s. 9d.; Lisbon, 7s. 9d.; La Plata, 3s.; Luipaard's Vlei, 25s. 6d.; Louis d'Or, 3s. 6d.; Mosman, 7s. 6d.; Mozambique, 37s.; Moodie's, 28s. 9d.; Nandydroog, 36s. 6d.; New Queen, 8s. 3d.; Nugget Exploring, 3s. 9d.; Orange River Estates, 6s. 3d.; Oceana, 62s.; Primrose, 7½; Pearl Central, 33s.; Rhodesia Exploring, 10; Randfontein, 42s. 6d.; Roodepoort Deep, 87s. 6d.; Sheba, 43s.; Spes Bona, 75s.; South African General Development, 8s.; Sutherland Reef, 14s. 6d.; Southern Geldenhuis, 8s. 9d.; Sheba Queen, 6s.; St. Augustines, 14s.; Thistle Reef, 6s.; Transvaal Estates, 21s. 6d.; Victoria and Altamira Ordinary, 3s. 6d.; Violet, 32s. 6d.; Westleigh, 23s. 9d.; Wemmer, 12½; Willoughby's, 33s.; and West Argentine, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

In shares of miscellaneous companies, prices are steady. The market for oil companies shares was at one time flat, but prices have since recovered, owing to an advance in the price of sulphate of ammonia. Broxburn declined to 11½, Pampherton 8½, and Young's 40s. 9d., but are now all firmer. Lawes' Chemical are at 7, Nobel's Explosives 15½, and Roburite Explosives 32s. 6d.

METAL TRADE STATISTICS.

APRIL, 1895.

COPPER.

(From Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co.'s Circular for April, 1895.)

	Apr. 30, 1895.	Apr. 16, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1895.	30th APRIL.		
				1894.	1893.	1892.
STOCKS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE:—						
Liverpool and Swansea, Chili Bars	38,655	38,696	37,974	31,311	30,272	28,561
" " Chili Ingots	737	712	707	556	418	493
" " Chili Ores and Regulus (fine)	132	69	132	92	512	319
" " Other Stuff (fine) & English Copper	5,066	5,183	5,078	4,630	3,972	7,979
London (including landing)	4,885	4,717	5,021	6,408	7,227	7,964
Stocks of fine Copper in Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux and Dunkirk	803	713	603	1,121	8,063	5,596
ADVISED FROM CHILI by Mail and Cable, Fine Copper	50,139	50,080	49,685	43,106	48,094	50,828
" " Australia, by Mail and Cable, Fine Copper	3,000	2,510	2,503	2,810	3,200	2,600
	1,000	1,470	1,150	800	800	300
	54,239	53,780	53,325	46,816	52,034	53,828
Price of Chili Bars and G.M.B.'s per ton	£40 17 6	£40 5 0	£39 5 0	£39 17 6	£44 10 0	£45 12 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Month ending	Stock in England and France and Afloat therefrom to Chili and Australia.	Price of G.M.B.	ARRIVALS						Charters from Chili to Europe.	Shipments from Australia to London.	Total Suppl.	Total Deliveries.
			England and France.		Other European Ports.	England & France from		Other Count.				
			England	France.		Spain and Portugal (excluding Pyrites).	Other Count.					
			From N. America.									
	Tons.	£40 17 6	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
30th April.....1895	54,239		1,603	1,920	2,311	1,111	2,700	700	10,667	9,963		
31st March	53,335	39 5 0	1,636	1,599	1,581	2,391	1,200	850	1,477	11,332		
28th February ..	50,590	39 0 0	2,430	1,944	1,542	1,519	1,200	820	9,611	9,269		
31st January ..	54,846	40 5 0	4,616	1,229	773	2,404	1,200	750	11,452	11,268		
31st December...1894	54,664	41 1 0	3,839	1,048	1,636	2,366	2,200	650	11,819	9,470		
30th November ..	52,295	39 15 0	2,103	1,895	1,535	1,225	1,200	510	8,518	9,011		
31st October ..	52,788	40 15 0	2,809	3,779	1,334	1,088	1,200	1,000	11,500	10,766		
30th September ..	52,334	41 10 0	1,600	3,600	509	1,271	1,000	450	9,808	10,241		
31st August	52,407	40 7 6	3,023	4,841	1,484	3,973	2,000	550	15,604	14,602		
31st July	51,385	38 2 6	3,455	2,365	1,509	1,816	1,000	320	17,190	9,942		
30th June	50,912	38 5 0	2,728	2,945	808	3,522	2,200	850	15,001	10,009		
31st May	47,920	38 17 6	2,778	2,759	1,976	3,043	1,200	850	12,936	12,162		
			32,902	28,740	16,735	27,141	22,000	7,400	125,958	122,335		
26th April.....1895	46,806	39 17 6	2,559	2,811	1,057	2,977	1,650	600	12,654	12,445		
31st March	46,297	40 15 0	2,548	3,196	1,184	1,899	1,000	500	10,575	11,342		
31st February ..	47,364	41 0 0	3, 98	3,276	647	704	1,920	550	10,380	10,173		
31st January ..	47,152	41 5 0	4,921	2,809	1,477	880	1,200	200	12,947	12,090		
31st December...1894	47,295	42 15 0	3,848	4,252	1,687	852	2,700	500	12,039	13,371		
30th November ..	46,827	43 0 0	6,146	4,388	1,332	5,604	1,400	1400	19,400	20,613		
31st October ..	46,046	42 2 6	7,007	6,275	999	3,082	2,200	100	20,853	10,517		
30th September ..	47,904	41 17 6	7,940	3,971	1,255	621	1,700	100	16,067	16,144		
31st August	47,961	41 12 6	4,274	2,488	1,505	6,960	1,900	400	10,960	13,462		
31st July	50,483	41 12 6	4,274	2,488	614	2,607	2,400	400	12,669	12,141		
30th June	49,955	43 10 0	1,914	2,310	1,958	2,548	1,200	300	11,330	11,122		
31st May	49,951	43 2 6	3,179	97	1,291	1,471	1,750	429	9,928	11,071		
			52,856	39,175	15,038	23,640	21,950	6,550	119,207	161,495		
30th April.....1895	52,591	44 10 0	2,521	915	789	1,084	1,400	250	7,459	10,636		
31st March	52,271	45 5 0	1,312	687	1,877	3,491	600	400	8,417	10,566		
29th February ..	52,420	45 12 6	1,821	632	1,170	2,780	3,000	400	9,850	9,945		
31st January ..	50,507	45 2 6	3,266	455	1,432	4,899	1,000	700	11,773	9,011		
31st December...1894	55,745	46 17 6	3,235	542	2,555	3,400	2,000	300	12,008	9,991		
30th November ..	53,498	47 17 6	3,222	623	690	7,720	1,000	700	8,000	10,640		
31st October ..	56,078	47 17 6	752	850	762	2,322	1,600	100	7,736	8,840		
30th September ..	56,482	48 2 6	1,048	553	1,609	2,318	1,700	400	7,667	9,503		
31st August	59,718	44 7 6	2,887	304	965	2,568	1,900	400	9,809	8,019		
30th July	59,738	44 17 6	2,893	350	2,146	3,744	2,000	600	12,003	8,898		
30th June	56,604	44 17 6	2,909	418	2,345	4,740	1,600	300	12,335	9,776		
31st May	53,965	46 7 6	2,841	664	2,268	1,216	2,100	200	9,608	9,521		
			48,507	7,023	10,669	54,314	21,600	6,050	115,963	117,697		

* Including Chilean and North American for all Europe.

TIN.

(From Messrs. A. Strauss and Co.'s Circular for April, 1895.)

	20th Mar. 1895.	30th April 1895.	30th April 1894.	30th April 1893.
Straits and Australian spot	Tons. 10,088	Tons. 9,987	Tons. 6,040	Tons. 2,935
Ditto ditto landing	1,058	1,047	1,064	819
Straits, afloat	2,015	2,300	3,025	3,045
Australian, afloat	319	393	475	507
	13,480	14,727	10,768	7,366
Banco, on Warrants	1,675	1,052	443	515
Billion, spot	1,693	1,657	1,149	473
Ditto afloat	745	1,110	1,240	955
Straits, spot in Holland	1,034	1,120	855	154
Ditto afloat to Continent	2,150	1,375	1,040	320
	10,767	21,049	18,495	9,883
Total afloat for United States	1,270	725	1,230	3,115
Estimated stock in America	3,440	3,840	450	5,455
Total	25,597	25,614	17,175	18,253
Prices of Straits and Australian	£63 5 0	£84 0 0	£71 7 6	£93 5 0
Deliveries during the month in London	1,565	1,207	1,730	1,331
Ditto ditto Holland	773	633	1,051	822
	2,343	2,040	2,781	2,153

Shipments during the month from Straits to London 3,050 Tons

" " " " Australia to London 25 " "

" " " " London, Havre, and Holland to America 1,005 " "

" " " " Straits to America 300 " "

" " " " Australia to America 50 " "

" " " " Straits to Continent 700 " "

	During 12 months ending Apr. 30, 1895.	During 12 months ending Apr. 30, 1894.	During 12 months ending Apr. 30, 1893.	During 12 months ending Apr. 30, 1892.	During 12 months ending Apr. 30, 1891.
Shipments from Straits to London	26,167	26,647	23,122	17,513	14,113
Shipments from Straits to America	5,940	2,925	9,660	6,490	10,580
Shipments from Straits to Continent	13,342	11,921	4,530	5,100	4,625
Ditto from Straits to Europe and America	46,149	40,593	37,412	21,453	29,318
Shipments from Australia to London	2,685	4,251	4,474	4,400	5,165
Shipments from Australia to America	1,150	350	600	800	850
Deliveries of Tin in London	16,282	10,800	14,249	16,025	17,462
Deliveries of Tin in Holland and Holland	25,493	27,638	22,700	24,256	25,501
Ditto in London, Holland, France, and U.S.	55,705	50,968	45,933	46,033	45,953

Banco in Trading Company's hands and afloat, 5900 tons.

PRICES: Straits and Australian, spot £84 0 three months £84 7 6

English Common ingots 67 5 0 refined 69 10 0

Banco 65 10 0 Billion 64 15 0

REPORTS FROM THE MINES.

COLONIAL, INDIAN, AND FOREIGN.

AFRICAN COAL AND EXPLORATION.—The directors have received advices to the following effect:—The work at the colliery is progressing favourably, though more men are required to carry out the operations. A leat is being cut to carry off the water effectually from the mine, and when this is completed the work of raising the coal will be much facilitated. In the meantime a considerable quantity of coal is being raised and sold at the pit's mouth, one order alone being for 844 bags. Some coal has also been sold to one of the great shipping companies at Delagoa Bay, and should this meet the requirements of the consumer as regards quality, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, other considerable orders are promised. The ships of this line call weekly at Delagoa Bay, and are wanting supplies. The manager concludes his report with the remark that the prospects are good, and hopes to report greatly increased sales in future.

ALMADA AND TIRITO.—Report or the fortnight ending April 13: D'os Padre. The lode in the 250 feet level driving north continues poor and small, containing small stringers of quartz.—Guadalupe. The lode in the tunnel driving south from Ibarra, cutting is large and well-defined, but only showing spots of ore. Fair progress is being made in the sinking of No. 1 shaft, considering the very hard nature of the rock, which is a brown porphyry. At No. 2 shaft we are reaching the water level; we have cleared it out to 67 feet deep.—Stoper. These have not been so productive, but have now a better appearance.—(Signed) Jno. Note.

AUSTRALIAN BROKEN HILL CONSOLS.—The mining manager reports by mail for the fortnight ending March 28: Block 96. 280 level east prospecting drive, No. 4 rise, ditto No. 6 rise, stopes driven 35 feet; stoping continued. There is no change in the eastern drive off stopes, the mundic still showing strong. The western stopes evidently having reached the extremity of ore shoot, the men were transferred to stopes south from the level, the lode here being small. In the eastern stopes off No. 6 rise a little galena has been met with in carbonate of iron. Stoping off air winze driven 4 feet; a little fahlers has been met with. Incline No. 6 level east excavated for plat and cut hitches for bearers, but owing to an extra influx of water this work was retarded. No. 5 level east driven 11 feet 6 inches, total 121 feet. No change. No. 4 level east, underhand stopes, driven 13 feet. A little fahlers and galena has been raised from the veins of carbonate of iron running through the lode formation.—Main shaft. In cutting out a hitch in the footwall for the pump bearer, and about 24 feet from 280 level plat, a small vein of calcite was discovered, which carried native silver and a trace of ruby silver.—Note. The quantity of rock mined during the fortnight was 2286 cubic feet.

CASSIDY HILL COOLGARDIE GOLD MINES.—Report of Mr. J. Stanley, received May 6:—Coolgardie, West Australia, March 28: In accordance with your instructions, I have made a very careful examination of your properties known as Cassidy Hill, situated in the Hannan's District of the Coolgardie gold fields, and about 24 miles from the town of Coolgardie. I yesterday cabled you by Moreing and Neal's code per the Eastern Telegraph Company as follows and now confirm: "Callous, London."—Cassidy. In the lower workings of the mines the average thickness of the quartz is 6½ inches. The rock is soft and easily worked. The reefs show visible gold. Estimate the yield at 30 dwts. per ton. A most promising property. Advise you to resume sinking. I now have the pleasure to give you my extended report, which is as follows:—Cassidy Hill. This property contains five parallel reefs, running north-east by south-west, with an underlie of about 45° north. The casing in each instance is a species of ironstone schist. Starting from No. 1 reef, No. 2 is distant about 66 feet, No. 3 about 150 feet, No. 4 360 feet, No. 5 about 450 feet. No. 1 shaft, which has been sunk near No. 1 reef, cuts this reef at about 35 feet deep, and is continued to a depth of about 60 feet; at this depth a tunnel has been driven for about 35 feet, at which point it meets the reef, and has been continued 5 feet along its course. The thickness of the reef is from 1 to 3 inches, and from several pannings which I took the amount of gold varied from colours only to rich rock; indeed, some excellent specimens were obtained. The gold in this reef is patchy, and varies a great deal in richness; in one case the casing itself gave an excellent result, but in this one case only. No. 2 shaft is distant about 160 feet from No. 1 shaft; it has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet, and at that depth a tunnel has been driven connecting it with No. 1 shaft, in its course cutting No. 2 reef; also another tunnel to meet No. 4 has been driven, which it does at about 35 feet distance, intersecting No. 3 reef en route. This tunnel has been continued along the course of No. 4 reef for about 90 feet. The vein shows for the whole of the distance from 2 to 11 inches wide, being 10 inches at the tunnel; although in places it narrows down, it invariably widens out again almost immediately. From pannings taken all along these 90 feet the result obtained varied from a few dwts. to several ounces to the ton, besides several specimens showing coarse visible gold. This I consider the best reef in the property, and taking the average of several pannings I should consider 1½ ounce to the ton a fair moderate estimate. At the 60 feet level, Nos. 2 and 3 reefs are only about 2 to 3 inches thick, and do not appear to carry much gold, yet at the surface I obtained very good specimens, and it is highly probable that in depth they may again prove rich.—No. 5 reef. On this no work has yet been done; it shows about 10 inches wide on the surface, but from my pannings no great results were obtained. My opinion is that No. 4 reef is by far the best. Although the reefs are not wide, this is counterbalanced by the fact that the ground is very soft and easily worked, the expenses of a great deal of blasting being avoided. At the 60 feet level the reefs are still in the surface formation, and I strongly advise sinking through this in order to thoroughly test the ground, the gold being so coarse and patchy there is every likelihood that rich pockets may be struck. No. 1 shaft should, I think, be sunk to a depth of 200 feet as a main working shaft, connecting at this depth with No. 2, which could be sunk as an air shaft. In No. 1 shaft, reefs 2, 3, and 4, would be cut and a tunnel driven at the 200 feet level to meet them. No. 2 shaft would cut No. 5 reef, which may, of course, prove in depth to be much better than at the surface. With regard to water, I believe it has been found at a moderate depth in one of the neighbouring properties, and it may be similarly found in your property in sufficient quantity for the working of machinery when required. I consider the property very promising; it is situated in a good district, one from which a large amount of alluvial gold has been taken; in fact from this and the adjoining properties I hear many hundreds of ounces of alluvial have been obtained, and this gold must in all probability have been shed from the reefs near which they were found. The reefs on the property are rich at the surface, and considering they show so well at 60 feet, you are, in my opinion, fully justified in sinking to prove them with all possible speed.

DON PEDRO.—Maquiné Mine half-monthly report. Maquiné, April 15: Since my last we have redeemed the plunger lift and put it to work, and have forked the water below the 50 fathom level, where the said lift receives her water. In reaching this depth we found the top bucket lift, which receives her water 3 fathoms below the 60 horizon. On examining the lift we found a large quantity of sand had accumulated in the lift and on top of bucket; therefore, to redeem this lift of pumps, we were obliged to drop another lift to fork down to break the working barrel joint and extract the sand. We hope to complete this work to-day, after which the bucket lift will be connected, the drop lift sent to surface, and in two or three days we hope to be at the 60.—Office Note. A telegram dated 3rd inst. advises that the water had been lowered to the 60 fathom crosscut.

BALAGHAT-MYSORE.—Captain Jos. Pryor, April 17: Ogle's shaft. The crosscut east at the 270 feet level south has been driven 26 feet 6 inches, or 105 feet 3 inches from the level. Judging from the general appearance of the lode referred to in my last, as being then met with, I did not think it was of sufficient importance to warrant

our, just now, stopping this important crosscut to drive on its course, but later on I purpose opening up a few feet at least north and south on it, so as to more satisfactorily test its value.—Tennant's shaft. This shaft has been sunk 12 feet 9 inches, or 62 feet below the 500 feet level; the ground now being passed through is unproductive. We are making satisfactory progress with the tip plat below the 500 feet level, and hope shortly to have it completed. The crosscut west of the shaft at this level has been advanced 15 feet 6 inches, or 79 feet 6 inches from the shaft. Nothing of value has as yet been met with. The 500 feet level north has been extended 17 feet 9 inches, or 110 feet 6 inches from the shaft. The lode continues to yield a little quartz, which assays 5 dwts. per ton. We have discontinued the driving of this end for a few days and put the men to crosscut east to effect the necessary communication with the winze sunk below the 420 feet level. When accomplished we shall again resume the driving north on the course of the lode. The 420 feet level north (on the western part) has been advanced 30 feet 9 inches, or 133 feet 3 inches from the shaft. The lode continues to carry a little quartz, and presents a promising appearance; its assay value is 5 dwts. 14 grains per ton. The mid or 385 feet level north has been driven 13 feet 9 inches, or 209 feet from the shaft. The quartz has recently become much smaller, and the end being within a few feet of the east and west dyke, we have suspended its driving. The general work at surface is being carried on in the usual order.

BAYLEY'S REWARD CLAIM.—Mining report dated March 18: Sylvester shaft has been sunk a further depth of 6 feet, total 385 feet; still leaving 5 feet to be sunk previous to opening out the chamber at the 380 feet level, leaving 10 feet for the well.—220 feet. Winze at the 220 sunk 7 feet, total 20 feet from brace; still carrying lode, which shows no particular change, being full length of winze.—Gordon shaft. North stope Gordon shaft 50 feet level returning stone of fair value. South stope continues to yield stone of average value. No. 1 intermediate stope shows no change since my last. Stone is being passed through the battery, together with the two former stopes. Cockshott shaft has been sunk 5 feet, total 99 feet from brace. Lode continues the same as last reported.—Air shaft. North drive has been driven 6 feet, total 65 feet from shaft; no change to report.—Everard shaft. Drive from the end of the big blow advanced 3 feet, to a total 32 feet; reef being large and of a favourable character.—Boilers. Have now got the new battery boiler connected, consequently will not have to waste so much time cleaning, as one can be cleaned during the time the other is being worked. Stone treated from the north, south, and intermediate stopes, also the dump, Gordon shaft, 130 tons. Yield has been 192 ounces of gold.—(Signed) W. H. Matthews.

BAYLEY'S REWARD No. 1 SOUTH.—Mining report, dated March 18: Main shaft. At the 170 feet level for the time being we have completed the cutting of the chamber, and started driving south in the reef, which is very hard, also the enclosing rock; consequently until a change takes place I am afraid the progress will be slow.—90 feet level. Winze from the bottom of the 90 feet drive south has been sunk 6 feet, total being 24 feet from brace. The last 5 feet the character of the reef is changing, the stone having more the appearance of the quartz at the 170 feet level, and getting very much harder.—Stoper. A little work has been done in the stopes above the south drive, and shows no particular change.—Condenser. The condenser so far to the battery engine has been working fairly well. Where necessary we are still making slight alterations, and I think this week will give it a fair trial. It is possible it may not do all that is claimed for it, but will be a very great saving in the supply of water required.—Stone treated. Since crushing was resumed there has been treated 80 tons of stone. Crushing will be continued, and the cleaning take place at the latter end of the coming week.—(Signed) W. H. Matthews.

BIG BLOW.—The following is an extract from a letter received from the company's engineer at Coolgardie, dated April 2:—"Since writing last we have started on the mill foundation; we have a very good mill site, plenty of fall for any concentrators, pans, or other appliances which may be necessary to add later on. It is about 1000 feet from the shaft, and conveniently situated for all purposes. Everything is going on nicely; the machinery is on its way from Southern Cross."

BRITISH BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY.—Mining manager's report for the week ending March 27: Blackwood (No. 1 shaft). 240 feet level. The plat is now nearly finished. We have started off northwards with a drive in order to get around the north end of shaft so that we can crosscut eastwards.—Howell (No. 2 shaft). 300 feet level. West crosscut lengthened 7 feet, total length 53 feet, face in extremely hard country, carrying blotches of sulphides. North east drive extended 16 feet, total length 148 feet, face showing no change. East crosscut advanced 9 feet, total length 14 feet, face in similar material to that in west crosscut.—Marsh (No. 6 shaft). 2nd level. West crosscut off south drive down winze stopes lengthened 10 feet, making total length 32 feet; face still showing good grade carbonate ore. We mined in driving 8 tons, assaying 30 per cent, and 126 ounces, and 19 tons averaging 27 per cent, lead and 50 ounces silver per ton. South west drive near Junction boundary was driven 8 feet, total length 101 feet, face in fair grade sulphide ore. We broke 18 tons sulphide ore, averaging 20 per cent, zinc, 30 per cent, lead, and 11½ ounces silver per ton. No. 2 west crosscut off north drive was lengthened 12 feet, total length 18 feet, face in low grade sulphides. No. 2 east crosscut off north drive extended 8 feet, total length 13 feet, face showing mullock. In long east crosscut near north boundary we are driving southwards on a stringer of sandstone, which has been driven 10 feet, total length 20 feet, this is opening up into better looking sandstone, but not of much value so far. The assays for the week vary from 13 to 37 per cent, lead, and 23 to 183 ounces silver per ton for carbonate ore, and 5 to 33 per cent, lead, 39 to 137 ounces silver, and 17 to 31½ per cent, zinc per ton for sulphide ore.

HARRIETVILLE.—Fortnightly report of Mr. T. G. Davey, superintendent, dated March 29: Mons Meg Mine. Crosscut east of drive south of main winze 40 feet below tunnel D advanced 12 feet, traversing a number of quartz veins, some of which are slightly auriferous. All the work has ceased below D, and the water has now risen to the level of that tunnel. The stope at the 290 feet level below J will be finished this week, and the men will then be removed to tunnel J to test the value of a block of ore which has been left standing north of main winze, and to stop it out should it be found to be of payable quality.—Saint Bernard Mine. All operations have been suspended at the mine.—Tributors. Offers have been accepted to work two sections of the mine on tribute, and the tributors will commence operations in a day or two.—Mill. A fair quantity of gold is being collected from cleaning of copper plates and from sweatings, &c., at mill.

MOUNT LYELL.—The London board has received the following report from the Melbourne board for the week ending March 20: No. 1 crosscut, No. 1 tunnel. The men have been engaged in clearing out the old company's tunnel and retimbering same; so far they have finished 18 feet south.—North drive, No. 3 tunnel. The north drive has been advanced 10 feet, total 97 feet. The country alongside the pyrites is baryta rock requiring shooting.—Indicator winze. The winze has been sunk 3 feet, total 387 feet. There is no change to report, the sinking being still in fair-grade copper pyrites.—North D drive, No. 4 tunnel. The face has been advanced 6 feet, total 106 feet. The country alongside the pyrites is schist rock.—No. 1 rise, 50 feet level, engine shaft No. 4 tunnel. The contractors have put up the rise 4 feet, total 28 feet. The ground alongside the pyrites is hard flinty rock.—North drive, 100 feet level, engine shaft No. 4 tunnel. The face is 106 feet, 2 feet being driven for the week. The pyrites have made off to the west again, and the country driven through has been intensely hard.—South drive 100 feet level, No. 2 shaft, No. 4 tunnel. The face has been driven 2 feet, total 15 feet. There is no change to report.—No. 5 tunnel. The repairing to the tunnel has been hurried up as fast as possible, and will, I hope, be completed by the end of the week.—Ore sampled and bagged from the dump. 144 bags, weighing 9 tons, and containing 4005 ounces of silver and 1 ton 17 cwt. 1 qr. of copper.—Progress report for the week ending March 20. Main line. Earthworks in progress from 40

chains to 53 chains. Section No. 1 will be completed by end of the week. On the extension from main line to sawmill the bridge over the Queen river has been completed, and rails laid to the junction with main line 15 chains.—Abt siding bridge over Queen river. Foundation piles will be completed on the 21st, and concrete will be finished by 23rd.—Through tram. Earthworks completed to junction with haulage line, and station yard and creek diversion in hand. Bridge at 29½ chains well advanced; bridge at 34 chains in hand.—Haulage line. Earthworks in progress to 36 chains.—Smelter site. Excavation nearly completed. Timber and poles for building in hand.—High-pressure reservoir. Good progress being made with excavation, and fluming boards being carted into position. Sawmill plant working full time. Brick plant working satisfactorily, and large kiln nearly ready for burning.—Locomotive. Will try with steam on the 21st.

MYSORE REEFS (Kangundy).—Fortnightly report of Captain M. Scantlebury, dated April 17: Underlie shaft. We have deepened this shaft 7 feet 6 inches, now 38 feet 9 inches below the 325 feet level. The quartz is from 9 to 12 inches wide, assaying 15 dwts. of gold to the ton. Level south from bottom of winze has been advanced 12 feet, now 24 feet. The quartz is 15 inches wide, assaying 8 dwts. of gold to the ton. 325 feet level north has been extended 13 feet 6 inches, now 124 feet from shaft. The quartz is 8 inches wide, assaying 4½ dwts. of gold to the ton. I expect to see an improvement in a few feet more driving.—Stopes in bottom 325 feet level north. The quartz is 16 inches wide, assaying 1 ounce 12 dwts. of gold to the ton.—Stope in back 325 feet level north, south of rise. The quartz is 15 inches wide, assaying 1 ounce 4 dwts. of gold to the ton. Stope in back of same level north of rise. The quartz is 18 inches wide, assaying 7 dwts. of gold to the ton.—Vertical shaft. The 260 feet level north of crosscut has been extended 12 feet, now 107 feet from shaft. The quartz is 2 feet wide, assaying 5 dwts. of gold to the ton. Winze below this level has been sunk 4 feet, now 9 feet below the level. The quartz is 3 feet wide, assaying 10 dwts. of gold to the ton. Winze below the 200 feet level south has been deepened 4 feet 9 inches, now 56 feet below the level. The quartz is 16 inches wide, assaying 6 dwts. 12 grains of gold to the ton. The rock-drills were idle two days. We were obliged to stop to clean the boilers. Steaming air compressor.

MYSORE GOLD.—R Hancock, April 17: Mining operations for the fortnight ending April 15. Rows's shaft. 1460 feet level north of crosscut west. This level has been driven 19 feet, making a total distance driven of 146 feet. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce 8 dwts.—1460 feet level north of winze. This end has been driven 15 feet, making a total distance driven of 199 feet. The lode is 2 feet 6 inches wide, assaying 19 dwts. 14 grains.—1460 feet level south of winze. Driving south from the winze in the bottom of this level driven 8 feet. The lode is 4 feet wide, assaying 10 dwts. 10 grains. The machine was also engaged cutting out ground for a switch at the bottom of the winze. We have started to rise against Ribblesdale's shaft in the back of this level 100 feet south of the sump winze, risen 9 feet. The lode is 3 feet wide, assaying 4 dwts. 13 grains.—1360 feet level south of crosscut. This level has been driven 14 feet, making a total distance driven of 264 feet 4 inches. The lode is 1 foot wide, assaying 1 ounce 13 dwts. There are two stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 3 feet, giving an average assay of 7 dwts. 3 grains.—1360 feet level north of crosscut. There are two stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 3 feet, giving an average assay of 3 dwts. 14 grains.—1360 feet level north. There are four stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 5 feet, giving an average assay of 12 dwts. 9 grains.—1260 feet level south. There are three stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 4 feet, giving an average assay of 1 ounce 4 dwts. 8 grains.—1160 feet level north. There are four stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet 6 inches, giving an average assay of 18 dwts. 5 grains.—1160 feet level south. This level has been driven 2 feet 8 inches, making a total distance driven of 421 feet 2 inches. The lode is 1 foot wide, assaying 10 dwts. 10 grains. There are two stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 1 foot 3 inches, giving an average assay of 2 ounces 2 dwts. 9 grains.—North of the crosscut east. This end has been driven 16 feet, making a total distance driven of 35 feet. The lode is 2 feet 6 inches wide, assaying 1 ounce 18 dwts. 16 grains.—South of the crosscut east. This end has been driven 3 feet, making a total distance driven of 4 feet. The lode is 1 foot wide, assaying 1 ounce 16 dwts. 4 grains.—1060 feet level north-east. This level has been driven 19 feet, making a total distance driven of 670 feet.—990 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 1 foot wide, assaying 6 dwts. 12 grains.—890 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce.—890 feet level north of crosscut. This level has been driven 14 feet 6 inches, making a total distance driven of 270 feet 6 inches. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce 18 dwts. 6 grains. The rise in the back of this level has been put on 10 feet, making a total height of 62 feet 6 inches. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 8 dwts. 11 grains. Lode in stope in back of this level is 6 feet wide, assaying 19 dwts. 14 grains.—890 feet level south. This level has been driven 13 feet, making a total distance of 281 feet.—780 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet 6 inches wide, assaying 11 dwts. 17 grains.—780 feet level north on new chate. This level has been driven 25 feet, making a total distance driven of 406 feet. The lode is 5 feet wide, assaying 2 ounces 4 dwts. We have started to sink a winze in the bottom of this level 87 feet 6 inches north of the crosscut, which has been sunk 12 feet. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce 6 dwts. 3 grains. There are three stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 3 feet, giving an average assay of 1 ounce 6 dwts. 13 grains.—620 feet level north of crosscut. There are six stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet, giving an average assay of 3 dwts. 5 grains.—620 feet level south of crosscut. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet 6 inches wide, assaying 19 dwts. 14 grains.—Driving south on branch 620 crosscut east. This end has been driven 17 feet 6 inches, making a total distance driven of 21 feet 6 inches. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 3 dwts. 22 grains.—Crocker's shaft. This shaft has been sunk 17 feet 6 inches, making a total depth of 158 feet 6 inches below the 620 feet level.—466 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 4 feet wide, assaying 2 dwts. 14 grains.—466 feet level south. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, assaying 7 dwts. 19 grains.—400 feet level north. There are two stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 3 feet, giving an average assay of 16 dwts. 12 grains.—296 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 1 foot 6 inches wide, assaying 1 ounce 3 dwts. 6 grains.—236 feet level north. There are three stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 1 foot 8 inches, giving an average assay of 17 dwts. 19 grains.—Taylor's shaft. 466 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, assaying 9 dwts. 2 grains.—Gilbert's shaft. 520 feet level north. There are two stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 1 foot 9 inches, giving an average assay of 13 dwts. 16 grains.—520 feet level south. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, assaying 18 dwts. 6 grains.—430 feet level north. There are two stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet 3 inches, giving an average assay of 1 ounce 18 grains.—360 feet level north. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is 2 feet wide, assaying 3 dwts. 6 grains.—290 feet level north. There are two stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet, giving an average assay of 1 ounce 5 dwts. 11 grains.—290 feet level south. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is 2 feet 6 inches wide, assaying 7 dwts. 3 grains.—180 feet level south. There are two stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 3 feet, giving an average of 10 dwts. 9 grains.—Tennant's shaft, crosscut west at the 750. This has been driven 23 feet, making a total distance driven of 65 feet.—520 feet level north. There are two stopes in the bottom of this level, the average width of the lode being 1 foot 9 inches, giving an average assay of 14 dwts. 13 grains.—Schaw's shaft. 460 feet level north of crosscut. There are three stopes in this level, the average width of the lode being 1 foot 4 inches,

giving an average assay of 8 dwts, 11 grains.—450 feet level south of crosscut. This level has been driven 9 inches, making a total distance driven of 323 feet. The lode is 3 inches wide, no assay made. The winze in the bottom of this level has been sunk 11 feet 3 inches, making a total depth of 40 feet 9 inches. The lode is 2 feet wide, assaying 13 dwts, 1 grain. There are three stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet 3 inches, giving an average assay of 12 dwts, 5 grains.—McTaggart's shaft. This shaft has been sunk 1 foot 6 inches, making a total depth of 60 feet 9 inches below the 550 feet level.—590 feet level north. This level has been driven 10 feet, making a total distance driven of 81 feet 1 inch.—550 feet level, south of crosscut west. This end has been driven 13 feet 9 inches, making a total distance driven of 45 feet 9 inches.—320 feet level south. There are three stopes in the back of this level, the average width of the lode being 2 feet 2 inches, giving an average assay of 4 dwts, 23 grains.—Glen shaft. 250 feet level north, No. 1 crosscut east. This has been driven 3 feet 6 inches, making a total distance driven of 18 feet.—No. 2 crosscut east. This has been driven 12 feet, making a total distance driven of 362 feet.—Ribblesdale's shaft. This shaft has been sunk 10 feet 6 inches, making a total depth of 581 feet, and communicated to the 1060 rise.—Williams' shaft, crosscut east from the 173. This has been driven 2 feet 6 inches, making a total distance driven of 119 feet 6 inches.—Health Good.

NUNDYDROOG.—Report for fortnight ending April 13. Taylor's shaft has been sunk 12 feet, total depth 60 feet below the 1160 feet level. Lode 2 feet wide, assaying 6 dwts, 6 grains. The 1160 north has been driven 23 feet 6 inches, total distance 154 feet. Lode 6 inches wide, assaying 7 dwts, 12 grains. In three stopes in the back of the 760 north the lode averages 2 feet 8 inches in width, and 17 dwts, 12 grains in assay value. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 680 north is 2 feet wide, and assays 10 dwts, and in the stope in the back of the 600 north is 2 feet wide, and assays 7 dwts, 12 grains. In two stopes in the bottom of the 520 north the lode averages 2 feet 3 inches in width, and 16 dwts, 21 grains in assay value. The 460 intermediate drive north has been extended 5 feet 9 inches. Lode 1 foot 6 inches wide, assaying 3 dwts, 18 grains. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 370 north is 1 foot 3 inches wide, and assays 5 dwts.—Main shaft. The sinking of this shaft is temporarily suspended to permit of drivages being extended north and south at the 1080 feet level. The 1080 feet level south has been driven 21 feet, total 21 feet. Lode of no value. The 1080 north has been driven 22 feet, total distance 22 feet. Lode of no value. The 1000 north has been driven 20 feet, total distance 190 feet 6 inches. Lode 2 feet wide, containing only a trace of gold. The 920 north rise has been put up 26 feet, total height 77 feet 6 inches, and communicated with the 840 feet level north. The 840 north has been driven north-east on the crosscourse 17 feet, total distance from the shaft 93 feet. The crosscourse assays 2 dwts, 12 grains, for the width of 3 feet. In the stope in the back of the 840 south the lode is 7 feet wide, and assays 2 ounces 7 dwts, 12 grains. Crosscut east from the 680 north has been extended 28 feet, total distance 335 feet. A few stringers of quartz have been met with. The 520 north has been extended eastward on the crosscourse 37 feet, total distance 200 feet. The 520 south from crosscut east has been driven 14 feet, total distance 14 feet. Lode 2 feet wide, assaying 2 dwts, 12 grains. The 370 crosscut east has been extended 5 feet 2 inches, total distance 26 feet 6 inches. No change. Kennedy's shaft has been sunk 3 feet 6 inches, total depth 24 feet below the 600 feet level. The 600 south has been driven 18 feet 6 inches, total distance 33 feet. Lode 1 foot wide, of no assay value. The 600 north has been driven 14 feet 6 inches, total distance 30 feet 6 inches. Lode 6 inches wide, containing only a trace of gold. Crosscut west at the 600 feet level has been extended 12 feet 6 inches, total distance from shaft 92 feet. At this point another portion of the lode has been met with 1 foot wide, which assays 2 dwts, 12 grains. The 520 south has been driven on the eastern part of the lode 13 feet, total distance from crosscut east 32 feet, and from Kennedy's shaft 461 feet. Lode 1 foot wide, assaying 3 dwts, 18 grains. Crosscut east from 520 north has been extended 17 feet 6 inches, total distance 17 feet 6 inches. Stringers of quartz only have been met with. The 440 south has been driven 18 feet 9 inches, total distance 871 feet 6 inches. Lode 2 feet wide, assaying 1 dwt, 5 grains. The 440 north rise has been put up 27 feet 6 inches, total height 27 feet 6 inches. Lode (quartz) 6 inches wide, assaying 1 ounce 2 dwts, 18 grains. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is 4 feet wide, and assays 2 ounces 3 dwts, 18 grains, and in the stope in the back of the 440 south it is 2 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce 3 dwts, 12 grains. The 370 south has been driven 16 feet, total distance 611 feet 6 inches. Lode (quartz) 3 inches wide, assaying 5 dwts. The 370 north has been driven 15 feet, total distance 474 feet. Lode of no assay value. A rise has been commenced in the back of this level at about 300 feet north from the shaft, and put up 21 feet 6 inches, total distance 21 feet 6 inches. Lode 3 feet wide, assaying 7 dwts, 12 grains. The lode in the stope in the bottom of this level is 8 feet wide, and assays 1 ounce 11 dwts, 6 grains, and in the stope in the back of the level the lode is 7 feet wide, assaying 1 ounce 12 dwts, 12 grains. Crosscut west at the 370 north has been extended 10 feet 6 inches, total distance 309 feet. A few quartz stringers have been met with. The 300 south has been driven 29 feet, total distance 480 feet. Lode 6 inches wide, assaying 3 ounces 5 dwts. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is 10 inches wide, and assays 2 ounces 2 dwts, 12 grains. In the stope in the back of the 160 north the lode is 6 feet wide, and assays 10 dwts. North shaft has been sunk 6 feet, total depth 30 feet 6 inches below the 520 feet level. Lode 1 foot wide, assaying 3 dwts, 11 grains.—Old mill samples. Pulp 11 dwts, 21 grains, tailings 3 dwts.—New mill samples. Pulp 12 dwts, 12 grains, tailings 3 dwts, 18 grains.

NEW CHUM.—The secretary reports: I am instructed by my board to inform you that the latest advices, by both mail and cable, from the mines continue to be of a most encouraging character. The sinking has now been carried to a depth of 445 feet, at which depth the indications of the new formation already reported continue stronger than ever, thereby proving the very close proximity of the western shoulder. Your directors have received a very satisfactory offer for the purchase of a portion of the company's property which cannot possibly be worked by this company. Negotiations are being pressed forward, and should result in the early distribution of a handsome dividend, both in cash and shares. The directors have made a stipulation that shareholders in this company shall have a preferential right to the allotment of shares in the new company when formed.

NINE REEFS.—Fortnightly report of Captain John Woolcock, mine agent, dated April 17.—Vyyan's shaft, 220 feet level. In the No. 2 stope working in the bottom of this level south of shaft, the lode formation is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, and the quartz portion varies in width from 6 to 8 inches. This by assay is worth 2 ounces 1 dwt, 9 grains of gold per ton. Since my report of the 3rd inst. we have stopped the No. 1 stope, owing to the hardness of ground, and the falling off in the width and value of the quartz. The men are now stopping the back of the level a little to the south of the shaft, where the quartz leader is 6 inches wide, and worth by assay 2 ounces 6 dwts, 4 grains of gold per ton. There is very little ground here to take away. In the No. 4 stope working in the back of this level north from footwall winze, the lode between the walls is 5 feet wide, carrying quartz against the footwall varying in width from 6 to 10 inches, and this by assay is worth 1 ounce 6 dwts, 4 grains of gold per ton. The part of the lode taken is 2½ feet wide. The ground is very hard, and progress by hand labour is slow.—145 feet level. We are working two stopes in back of this level south of shaft, in which the lode varies from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, and the quartz portion from 6 to 8 inches, and this by assay is worth 1 ounce 18 dwts, 1 grain of gold per ton. I am hoping in a short time to start a rise in the back of the top stope, so as to enable us to have three stopes to the south of rise. To the north of this point there are extensive old workings.—South shaft. This shaft has been further deepened 5 feet, and is now 5 feet below the 210 feet level. The lode is the full width of the shaft, but I regret to say it is of a disordered character, being composed principally of schist with small

veins and stringers of quartz. Pan washings taken from some of these show colours of gold, but the lode taken as a whole is not of sufficient value to report just now. The 210 feet level north has been further extended 7 feet 11 inches, total distance from shaft 51 feet 4 inches. Contrary to my expectations, the lode has not yet improved; it is the whole width of the level, very similar in character as reported on the 3rd inst.—composed of schist and small veins of quartz, with a little carbonate of lime, and worth by assay 3 dwts, 8 grains of gold per ton. The 210 feet level south has been driven 9 feet 1 inch, making a total of 32 feet 11 inches from shaft. The part of the lode taken is 3½ feet; for the last 2 feet of this drive the footwall part appears to be getting softer, and letting out a little water, which I look upon as a good sign, and I trust the end will soon enter a more productive lode. The assay value of the end-to-day is 3 dwts, 4 grains of gold per ton. The crosscut west at this level has been driven 18 feet 10 inches, total from level 25 feet 11 inches. In the drive we have passed through numerous small veins of quartz, which are gold-bearing, but not of sufficient value to pay for working. I hope that the driving of this crosscut will reveal something very good.—145 feet level north. The winze at 100 feet from shaft has been sunk 2 feet, total depth 51 feet 9 inches. The lode is 4 feet wide, and letting out a good deal of water, which makes it very troublesome and expensive for sinking. The air is also very light; this was very dangerous for the coolies after blasting. Our bottom north level is 49 feet behind this point, and as it nears the winze will, no doubt, unwater it. There is about 11 feet of ground between the bottom of winze and back of level, and after the end is far enough advanced communication can be effected by a rise which will much improve the ventilation. The sinking of the winze has been stopped to save expense and prevent accidents.—McTaggart's lode, No. 1 shaft. Since my report of the 3rd we have resumed the sinking, and it has been further deepened 4 feet 6 inches, total from surface 117 feet 6 inches. The lode, which is 18 inches wide, composed of soft schist carrying a little quartz, and worth by assay 2 dwts, of gold per ton. The 100 feet level north has been advanced 15 feet 1 inch, total from shaft 95 feet 7 inches. The lode is 15 inches wide, but the yield for gold has not yet improved, being worth by assay 4 dwts, 12 grains per ton. We were obliged to suspend the sinking of the No. 5 shaft on account of the water. The sinking of this can be resumed after the Malleson's workings are drained.—Surface. All our surface work with machinery, &c., is going on with regularity, and does not call for remark.—Health. The general health of the camp continues very good.

NORTH COOLGARDIE.—The directors have received the following report from Captain Odgers: The main shaft has been sunk a further distance of 15 feet, making the sinkage in all 30 feet, or 45 feet from brace. The west drive has been driven 10 feet, total distance from underlie shaft 57 feet. The lode is 6 feet wide, between two good walls. The east drive has been driven 6 feet, total distance from shaft 56 feet. The lode is 4 feet wide, which has improved during the last week.—Lease 1161. No. 1 prospect shaft has been sunk 20 feet, total distance from surface 47 feet. No. 2 prospect shaft on same line of reef has been sunk 16 feet, or 26 feet from brace.

TASMANIAN CROWN SILVER.—Extract from manager's report, dated March 27: The drive north on No. 2 lode (section 736) has very much improved. The ore-bearing part is 6 inches wide in the back of the level, widens out to 10 inches in the bottom, and to all appearances going strong underfoot. This favourable change is very encouraging, and if it continues we shall soon be in a position to pay our way.

YERRAKONDA.—Fortnightly report of Captain Scantlebury, dated April 17. Beresford's shaft. This shaft has been sunk 7 feet by hand labour, now 10 feet below the 300 feet level. The lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz and pyrites assaying 4 dwts, 6 grains of gold to the ton. 300 feet level north has been extended 14 feet, now 109 feet from shaft. The lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz and pyrites assaying 6 dwts, of gold to the ton. 200 feet level north has been advanced 10 feet, now 395 feet 6 inches from shaft. We have suspended driving here and put the rock-drill to sink Beresford's shaft. Rise above 200 feet level north has been put up 9 feet, now 44 feet 3 inches above the level. The lode is 4 feet wide composed of quartz and arsenical pyrites assaying 5 dwts, of gold to the ton. New engine shaft has been sunk 9 feet, now 174 feet from surface. South shaft has been sunk 14 feet, now 82 feet from surface. The lode is 3 feet 6 inches wide, composed of quartz assaying 6 dwts, 12 grains of gold to the ton.

BRITISH MINES.

FOXDALE.—May 2: Beckwith's shaft. The sinking of this shaft below the 275 fathom level is now going on in its regular course, and we hope to attain satisfactory speed.—275 fathom level. The lode in the end driving west is producing 2 tons lead ore per fathom; and, judging from its promising appearance, a daily improvement is expected. The lode in the east end is yielding fully 2½ tons lead ore per fathom.—260 fathom level. During the month the end driving west, on the south lode, has been producing some good stones of ore, but at present it has fallen off in value. The winze sinking below this level is going down in a lode yielding 3 tons lead ore per fathom. No change has taken place in the end driving west on north. There is nothing new of importance to report in the drivings at the 245, 230, and 215 fathom levels.—200 fathom level east. Since communicating the rise with the winze sunk from the level above the driving of the forebreast has been resumed, and will be pushed on with greater speed to get up under Pott's shaft.—185 fathom level. As anticipated in last monthly report the rise has been holed to the shaft (Pott's). We now propose extending the crosscut south to intersect the main lode.—170 fathom level east. The driving of this level has been temporarily suspended, and the men put to crosscut north to prove the lode.—155 fathom level east. The lode in this driving being too wide to be carried in an ordinary-size level, we are at present engaged taking down the portion left standing, which is producing 30 dwts. of rich silver-lead ore per fathom.—Pott's shaft. Having communicated this shaft with the rise, we shall during the current month be in a position to fix pent-house and cut out ground for trip lode at the 170 fathom level. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to yield their usual quantities of lead ore, our returns for the quarter being 1200 tons.—W. H. Kite.

LEADHILLS.—W. H. Paull, May 6: Brown's vein. In the 160 fathom level going north of Jeffrey's shaft the vein is 4 feet wide, improving a little, and now producing 10 dwts. of ore per fathom. The winze below the 145 fathom level south of Wilson's shaft is being sunk at a fair rate, vein therein 7 feet wide, worth 60 dwts. of lead ore per fathom. In No. 3 and 4 stopes over the 145 fathom level north of Jeffrey's shaft, the vein now yields on an average 22 dwts. of ore per fathom. The vein in the 115 fathom level north and south is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and stone, unproductive. In the 100 fathom level driving south of Wilson's shaft the vein is 4 feet wide, showing more spar of a kindly character and forebreast wet. No change of note in crosscut east at this level south of Wilson's shaft; crosscuts are still being met with, containing spar and spots of ore. In winze below drift over the 100 south of Wilson's shaft, the eastern part of vein is 3 feet wide, and will yield 30 dwts. of ore per fathom. The various other points of operation are without any change of moment since last reported on.

THE Cressus South United Gold Mines has purchased the Britannia Mine at Hannan's, which was lately owned by Duff and party. The mine contains the continuation of the reefs of both the Cressus and Hannan's Hill Mines. The capital of the concern, which has been acquired through the agency of Mr. A. Spencer Elton—representing in Perth the West Australian Gold Concessions (Limited)—is said to have been privately subscribed. Instructions have been given from London to commence operations immediately, and Captain Hawke, of the Cressus Gold Mine, has been appointed interim manager.

THE Bendigo Gold Fields (Limited) has opened offices at Bishopsgate-house, E.C., where transfers can be registered and all information obtained.

MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON:

NOTES ON MINING IN THE WEST.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE firmness which has been apparent in the tin market has not been without some reflection on the Cornish share market, and except in a few instances—where special circumstances govern the market—shares have continued strong, and there has been a demand, particularly for the low-priced ones. There seems to be a general feeling that when once the new era of Limited Liability has been fairly entered on, and the results of the capital expenditure become to be appreciated, there will be a "boom" in Cornish mining. There can be no doubt that, taking the actual value of the average of tin stuff underground it is more than ample to cover the cost of raising and dressing. The losses in most of the mines are entirely in this process, and not in the breaking, and there is every prospect, therefore, of excellent returns on capital judiciously invested. If the Cornish managers and adventurers will only take the trouble to go into figures and take special means to lay these things before outside investors, there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining whatever capital is required. With the assurance given by actual figures, and the fact of the abandonment of the Cost-book system, speculators would as soon come into Cornwall as South Africa. Surely this question as to the best means of attracting capital to the county is one which the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall might discuss, and its influence might have more effect than any individual influence which could be brought to bear in proper quarters. When "Do'coath (Limited)" is fairly floated, and it is found that there is a demand for the shares, then, perhaps, some of the less enterprising executives of mines may be induced to consider the desirability of following suit.

THE affairs of West Sutton, which long since ceased operations, have not yet been wound up. A meeting of the shareholders has been convened, and provision for a call is included in the notice, but it is said that there will be no necessity to make one.

RELIEF work has been put in hand at St. Just, and a number of men thrown out of work by the stoppage of Botallack have found employment on them. The fund at the disposal of the committee is, however, very small, and must soon be exhausted; while the wages paid are barely sufficient to keep the men from starvation. Of starting new mines, and reopening old ones, there appears to be no hope in this district. Phoenix United is in liquidation, but all hope of keeping the concern afloat has not yet been abandoned. At the mines expenses have been rigorously cut down, but the returns of tin keep up wonderfully, averaging about 20 tons per month. To stop a mine which, under present circumstances, is capable of such an output seems a great pity, all the more so because many miners who know the district well are confident that the riches of the set are by no means within measurable distance of exhaustion. It is stated that negotiations have been set on foot with a view to the taking over of the mines by a syndicate. The shareholders will meet in about a month's time to consider the position, and it is hoped that the liquidators will be able to have something definite to lay before them. What Phoenix, in common with many other Cornish mines, stands in urgent need of is the expenditure of a large sum of money in thoroughly equipping the concern with the latest and most approved appliances for raising and treating the ore. If capitalists can be found willing to try their luck at Phoenix the mine will have a good chance of becoming a prominent concern; if not, its stoppage must be a question of weeks rather than months.

AFTER what was said at the Polberro meeting by men who are well acquainted with the St. Agnes district of its great mineral riches, it is not surprising to hear that the shareholders in Wheal Friendly are contemplating the expenditure of £5000 in developing their property. It is proposed to sink some 60 fathoms to reach the flat or West Kitty lode, to erect a 60-inch engine and boiler and other machinery, and to extend the dressing floors. The committee believe that if this work can be done the mine will be placed in a position to earn handsome dividends. It is estimated that all the work could be done within 18 months. Amid the general depression which prevails throughout Cornwall it is encouraging to find that in the St. Agnes district all the talk is still of development and coming dividends.

EDINBURGH.

Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, Stock and Share Brokers, 69, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, report as follows under date of May 9:—A good general business has been done during the past week. Since the commencement of the new account there has been some strong buying of home railway stocks, among which Caledonian Deferred and North British have been conspicuous. The former has advanced from 43½ to 45 5-16, and the latter from 37 1-16 to 39½. Chatham has advanced from 18 to 19½; Great Northern Deferred from 46½ to 50, South Eastern Deferred from 86½ to 89½. Canadians and Americans have been very strong. The business in Bank shares has been nearly all at previous quotations. In Insurance shares Commercial Union have improved from 35½ to 36½, City of Glasgow Life from 11½ to 12½, Guardian from 9½ to 10, Lancashire from 5½ to 5½, Scottish Life from 36s. 3d. to 37s., Scottish Union and National "A" from 88s. 3d. to 89. Alliance have declined from 10 11-16 to 10½, National Guarantee from 84s. to 83s. 6d., North British and Mercantile from 40½ to 39½. Coppers very strong. Arizona have advanced from 20s. 6d. to 29s., Mason and Barry from 45s. to 50s., Rio Tinto from 14 13-16 to 16 3-16. Oils had a heavy fall, but in most cases have recovered a large part of the loss. Broxburn have gone from 12½ to 12 9-16, Hermand from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., Linlithgow from 40s. to 37s. 6d., Pumpherton from 9½ to 9½, Young's from 49s. to 47s. 3d. Coats' shares are 5s. higher at 23½.

ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINES.—In the Spanish Chamber on Wednesday, a Member strongly urged the necessity for constructing fresh galleries in the Almaden Quicksilver Mines, and added that the new galleries would prove as profitable as the old ones.—The Minister of Finance replied that he entirely shared the Member's views, but no contractors had come forward to carry out the works. If the proposed galleries were constructed, the annual output from the mines would be raised in value to 50,000,000 pesos, whereas otherwise the production was only 26,000,000 pesos. The necessity of further developing the State mines was thus apparent.

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating virtues.

MINING & MILLING AT THE MESQUITAL DEL ORO GOLD MINE.

(STATE OF ZACATECAS, MEXICO).

By ARTHUR C. CLAUDET.

(Concluded from Page 515.)

Power.

STEAM is at present the source of motive power in running the mill, but with a view to economising fuel, the question has been considered of using water power by erecting a dam up the river at Charco Verde, on the Logos property, but at present the expense is an obstacle. To obtain the necessary head of water, a ditch would have to be constructed from Charco Verde to the mill, and this, owing to the precipitous sides of the canon, would be a difficult and expensive operation.

Mill arrangements.

The ore from the mine is deposited on the mill floor above the feeders; this floor is capable of holding a large reserve. The ore is occasionally very wet, the moisture being roughly 7 per cent. Two-thirds of the ore will pass through the upper screens, and one-third goes to the crushers, the larger lumps being broken by hand. On the crusher floor the "tepiate," or country rock, is sorted out when possible, but the ore milled contains about 14 per cent.

The mortars are fed by Hendy's automatic feeders, attended by two boys on each shift. The stamps weigh 650 lbs. each, the drop is 8½ inches, and the speed 80 blows per minute. The screen surface exposed is 4 feet 6 inches by 13 inches in each battery of five stamps, and the screens are 40 mesh slot screens, the slots being half an inch long by 1.50th wide. The amalgamating tables are ten in number, and 11 feet 9 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches wide, the inclination being 1½ inch to the foot. Originally, these tables were 16 feet long, but they were shortened, as practically no amalgam was deposited below 8 feet from the screens. There is a small Hepburn pan to treat the rich sands coming from the mortars at the monthly clean up.

Milling Cost.

The total cost of milling is \$1.56 per ton of 2000 lbs. An analysis will be found in the Appendix, as also a table of wages paid in the mill, and the cost (delivered at the mine) of various materials used in the mine and mill.

Milling Process.

As regards the details of the ordinary free milling operation, as carried on at this mill, the following few remarks are all that is necessary here:—

The mortars have two inside coppers, a back plate 4 feet 2 inches by 6½ inches, and a front plate 4 feet 2 inches by 4½ inches, with the usual copper tables below the screens.

Twice in 24 hours the outside coppers are cleaned by whisk brushes, and some of the collected amalgam is rubbed up by a piece of belting and removed from the tables, which are then washed with cyanide of potassium solution before again starting the battery. The inside coppers are cleaned every six days.

The condition of the amalgam on the outside coppers, whether too soft or too hard, is the guide by which the addition of quicksilver to the battery is regulated. The present average daily consumption of quicksilver for each mortar is about 14½ ounces, added in small quantities at half-hour intervals during the 24 hours; the quantity must, of course, vary with the richness of the ore.

Of the total gold saved by amalgamation, 70 per cent. is secured from the inside plates and clean up of the mortar residues, and 30 per cent. is obtained from the outside tables. There is a general clean up of the mill at the end of each month, when the dies are taken out from the mortars, and all residues are worked over in a clean up pan, with the addition of quicksilver.

The amalgam, on retorting, gives on the average one-third of its weight in crude bullion, and the loss on melting this to bars is from 0.5 to 3 per cent., depending on the care exercised in cleaning the amalgam and retorting the same. The total loss of quicksilver in the milling, including mechanical and accidental losses, and loss in retorting and melting, is ½ ounce (troy) of quicksilver to 1 ounce of fine gold recovered.

The Mill Ore.

The sample is taken every two hours just previous to its entering the feed hoppers. The quantity taken each time is two shovelfuls from each chute. Between every two chutes, each representing a battery of five stamps, there is placed a sheet-iron bin, in which the sample is evenly spread as it is taken; in all, therefore, there are five bins, each receiving four shovelfuls every two hours. At the end of the shift of 12 hours, the sample in each bin is well mixed, and a quarter of it taken out on to the floor, where it is again mixed and quartered; one quarter of this last is then selected as the sample, and weighs about 20 lbs.; thus the five bins produce a sample of about 100 lbs. This is carried to the assay office, and there crushed with a hammer to about the size of peas; the whole is then thoroughly well mixed and quartered down in the usual manner till an amount is obtained (say 2 lbs.) which will serve for the assay. This portion is then ground and passed through a fine sieve; the assay is made from this after it has been well mixed; the remainder of the sample is then reserved until the result of the assay is known. As the sample is removed every 12 hours, there are two samples per day of 24 hours—one for the day and the other for the night.

For the check sample of the month a portion of each sample of metal is put aside, and at the end of the month well-mixed and quartered down and assayed.

The Tailings.

A cupful of tailings is taken from each battery every two hours by the English foreman of the shift, and the bucket is sent up to the assay office. When dried, the tailings weigh from 3 to 4 lbs., and from this a sample is taken for assay.

Loss of Gold.

The tailings on assay show about 2 to 2½ dwts. of gold per ton. Various experiments have been made with a view of saving some portion of this, but at present with no success economically. Experiments made on samples of tailings representing 22,000 tons show that 72 per cent. of the tailings will pass through a 100 hole sieve, and the coarse part contains as much gold per ton as the fine. Concentration saves only ½ dwt. per ton of ore, the concentrates amounting to 5.5 per cent. of the tailings, and assaying 10 dwts. per ton.

Re-amalgamation extracts practically nothing more. Slime experiments show heavy sands 70 per cent., light slimes 30 per cent. each assaying the same amount per ton.

Any chemical process is out of the question; firstly, on account of the poverty of the tailings, and, secondly, on account of the slime difficulty.

The only chance of increasing the output of gold, with a consequent reduction in the cost per ton, seems to be to mill more ore (if the mine can supply the larger quantity required) either by extra stamps, or by using coarser screens with the present 50 stamp mill, and thus, by spreading the expenditure over a larger tonnage, reduce the cost per ton. The greater gain would obviously be by milling through coarser screens, if the reduced cost more than compensated for the possible increase of gold in the tailings. In two of the batteries this experiment was tried for several months, but, presumably owing to the depth of discharge of the mortars, the ore remained as long in the mortars with 30 by 30 screens as in those with 40 by 40, a very small extra duty per stamp head being obtained.

CAPE COLONY'S GOLD EXPORT DURING APRIL.—The export of gold from Cape Colony during April amounted to £556,000.

FOURMAN CONSOLIDATED MINES (LIMITED).—The offices have been removed to 20, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—APRIL TABULAR STATEMENT.

Specially compiled for "The Mining Journal" from the Board of Trade Returns.

THE Board of Trade Returns for the month of April, issued on Tuesday, show that the imports for the month amounted to £34,341,358, against £35,015,781 for the corresponding month last year, being a decrease of £674,423. The imports for the four months ended 30th April were £135,140,418, against £142,704,636 for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of £7,564,218. The exports last month amounted to £17,252,311, compared with £17,559,876 in April, 1894, being a decrease of £307,565. The exports for the four months were £69,972,672, against £71,490,108 in the corresponding period of 1894, showing a decrease of £1,517,436.

EXPORTS—SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
	INCREASE.	DECREASE	INCREASE.	DECREASE
Raw Materials:				
COAL and Patent Fuel ... Tons	—	587,515	—	478,035
COAL, &c., shipped for steamers' use ... Tons	—	107,996	—	—
Metals:				
BRASS, and manufactures of	—	591	—	1,099
COPPER, unwrought and wrought ... Cwts.	24,599	—	38,449	—
HAIR, and cutlery ...	—	—	—	3,577
IMPLEMENTS and tools, and parts thereof ...	—	—	10,378	—
IRON, unwrought and wrought ... Tons	—	14,892	—	60,724
LEAD, pig, rolled, &c. ...	—	1,217	—	9,300
PLATE, and plated gilt wares ...	—	—	3,286	—
TELEGRAPH WIRE, &c. ...	—	—	151,135	—
TIN, unwrought ... Cwts.	—	4,024	—	16,830
ZINC or SPelter ...	8,227	—	3,762	—
OTHER ARTICLES ...	—	—	7,035	—
Total ...	—	—	55,775	249,760
Machinery:				
Steam engines ...	—	—	—	193,985
Other descriptions ...	—	—	142,191	19,136
Total ...	—	—	142,191	19,136
ALKALI ... Cwts.	13,521	—	—	11,659
CEMENT ... Tons	—	2,716	—	5,552
PRODUCTS OF COAL ...	—	—	48,552	—

EXPORTS—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Metals and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except Machinery):—				
BRASS, and Manufactures of, not being Ordnance ...	9,959	9,365	37,389	36,290
COPPER: Unwrought, in Ingots, Casts, or Slabs, and Precipitates:—				
To Germany ...	9,858	10,376	21,923	21,884
" Holland ...	2,169	10,661	17,822	22,877
" Belgium ...	2,822	2,130	6,099	4,665
" France ...	8,441	13,342	18,484	34,528
" Italy ...	2,082	1,795	4,712	3,814
" British East Indies ...	22	82	139	173
" Other countries ...	4,233	2,844	9,622	6,072
Total ...	35,667	44,230	78,791	93,658
Wrought, or Manufactures, unenumerated:				
To Sweden and Norway ...	854	765	2,530	2,242
" Germany ...	188	317	642	1,276
" Turkey ...	4,013	3,584	11,156	9,071
" Egypt ...	2,875	1,988	7,661	4,984
" Brazil ...	2,173	1,154	6,114	3,401
" British East Indies ...	5,375	11,020	15,029	25,412
" Australasia ...	1,011	343	2,860	1,038
" Other countries ...	6,031	9,839	17,474	24,745
Total ...	22,528	29,010	61,503	72,119
Mixed or Yellow Metal:				
To China and Hong Kong ...	567	3,573	1,320	6,739
" British East Indies ...	14,229	22,036	29,953	42,610
" Other countries ...	7,652	8,413	19,197	14,070
Total ...	22,458	34,022	50,470	63,429
Total of Copper ...	60,653	105,252	190,767	229,616
Implement and Tools, and parts thereof ...	—	—	97,628	107,908
Iron and Steel: Pig-iron:				
To Russia ...	8,963	1,364	20,225	3,828
" Sweden and Norway ...	6,078	5,110	11,744	9,789
" Denmark ...	2,511	937	4,247	2,106
" Germany ...	28,707	37,551	58,274	69,928
" Holland ...	10,319	7,332	22,708	15,912
" Belgium ...	3,031	4,693	8,811	11,334
" France ...	2,515	4,289	8,987	9,565
" Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...	1,577	1,487	2,389	2,331
" Spain and Canaries ...	740	4,565	2,439	9,588
" Italy ...	6,163	8,108	12,988	18,432
" United States ...	1,793	1,268	5,345	6,467
" Australasia ...	1,215	2,766	3,036	6,371
" British North America ...	912	439	2,113	1,510
" Other countries ...	8,860	8,484	20,518	17,729
Total ...	81,354	88,077	184,185	181,891
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod ...	11,110	9,100	70,872	53,434
Railroad of all sorts ...	43,538	22,727	191,360	97,010
Iron and steel wire, &c. ...	2,741	2,864	50,809	54,103
Hoops, plates, boiler plates, &c. ...	11,607	6,095	9,344	43,408
Galvanised sheets ...	13,255	19,413	15,564	109,884
Cast and wrought iron, &c. ...	25,510	21,777	31,439	303,034
Old, for re-manufacture ...	16,062	4,824	25,441	11,562
Steel, unwrought ...	16,062	17,345	155,642	157,214
Black plates for tinning ...	—	2,790	—	27,931
Manufactures of steel, or of iron and steel combined ...	654	1,475	25,489	44,140
Total of iron and steel (including tin plates and sheets) ...	240,351	225,459	1,577,053	1,506,329
Tin Plates and Sheets:				
To Russia ...	1,808	2,523	22,775	24,405
" Germany ...	270	331	3,661	4,145
" Holland ...	459	643	6,163	8,224
" France ...	1,152	923	13,999	11,151
" Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...	183	286	2,237	3,578
" Italy ...	129	357	1,605	4,303
" Roumania ...	970	284	13,574	3,623
" United States ...	13,210	15,948	181,576	191,023
" Brazil ...	366	285	4,480	3,236
" Argentine Republic ...	334	103	3,584	1,677
" British East Indies ...	529	914	7,094	9,394
" Australasia ...	1,169	1,513	14,784	17,470
" British North America ...	1,545	789	18,131	8,703
" Other countries ...	2,500	2,373	31,772	39,213
Total ...	24,594	31,761	304,818	319,965
Lead: Pig Sheet, Piping, and Manufactures:				
To Russia ...	1,765	67	16,361	878
" Germany ...	163	265	1,582	1,993
" China and Hong Kong ...	11	315	170	3,119
" Japan ...	108	239	1,580	3,519
" United States ...	2	328	23	3,236
" British East Indies ...	723	931	11,114	13,535
" Australasia ...	40	29	462	373
" British North America ...	100	114	1,070	1,212
" Other countries ...	1,248	693	13,035	8,602
Total ...	4,158	2,941	45,347	36,947

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—Continued.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Plate and Plated & Gilt Wares:				
Telegraphic Wires, & apparatus connected therewith ...	—	—	21,600	24,885
Tin, Unwrought:				
To Russia ...	Cwts. 3,495	Cwts. 2,401	13,103	7,869
" Sweden and Norway ...	1,197	928	4,417	3,016
" Germany ...	698	1,357	2,531	4,437
" France ...	1,828	956	6,829	4,869
" Turkey ...	1,222	472	4,577	1,585
" United States ...	610	264	2,302	1,801
" British North America ...	76	191	2,796	630
" Other countries ...	3,545	2,768	13,184	9,711
Total ...	13,361	9,337	49,741	32,911
Zinc or Spelter: Unwrought and Wrought ...	10,651	18,878	8,460	12,222
Total of Principal Articles ...	—	—	2,357,941	2,170,891
other Articles ...	—	—	69,227	61,192
Total of Metals and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except Machinery) ...	—	—	2,426,068	2,232,083
Alkali ...	465,990	484,611	132,147	120,488
Cement ...	38,631	38,115	63,327	57,775
Products of coal (including paraffin, petroleum, &c.) ...	—	—	117,553	166,105

MACHINERY.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.	Month ended Apr. 30.
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Mining: (Not Steam Engines.)				
To Countries in Europe ...	—	—	2,477	1,598
" United States ...	—	—	836	739
" Countries in South America ...	—	—	2,741	2,238
" British Possessions in S. Africa ...	—	—	12,148	31,817
" East Indies ...	—	—	3,339	8,665
" Australasia ...	—	—	626	8,565
" Other Countries ...	—	—	1,478	4,509
Total ...	—	—	23,655	56,596
Total of Machinery other than Steam Engines ...	—	—	910,921	1,053,171
Total of Steam Engines ...	—	—	238,524	219,388
Total of Machinery and Mill Work ...	—	—	1,149,444	1,272,489

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	Month ended Apr. 30.		Month ended Apr. 30.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Copper:	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
Unwrought and part wrought	355	501	14,881	20,595
Iron and Steel:				
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	1,115	572	8,103	4,230
Steel, unwrought	171	456	1,359	5,422
Manufactures:				
Girders, beams, and pillars	177	49	1,040	199
Unenumerated	Cwts.	Cwts.		
	42,139	51,712	32,484	41,316
Petroleum	Gals.	Gals.		
	564,875	102,700	7,796	3,633
Quicksilver	Lbs.	Lbs.		
	302,119	374,382	22,466	32,216
Saltpetre	Cwts.	Cwts.		
	2,862	4,629	2,542	4,266
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs				
	37,770	30,577	131,442	97,074